

23-55



VA. DEPT. AGR.

VIRGINIA

Diversified soil and crops, varied elevation, mild climate, well distributed rainfall, wide ranges in the prices of good farm land, seven trunk lines railroads, five large navigable rivers, coastwise steamer connection with
———New York, Boston, Providence, European and Pacific ports———





BLOSSOMS OF THE DOGWOOD
The State Flower

VIRGINIA CREEPER

VIRGINIA TODAY

THE yesterdays in Virginia agriculture number more than 250 years, and today she presents unexcelled opportunities for success on the farm. The lure of her lands is a diversified soil, varied elevation, mild climate, and a well distributed rainfall. There are wide ranges in prices of good farm lands. There are fine, highly improved country estates; there are well improved farms with comfortable homes, and there is unimproved land responding readily to the proper method in farming. The homeseeker can find what he wishes in Virginia today.

Geographic Position

Virginia lies between the parallels of 36 degrees 30 minutes and 39 degrees 30 minutes north latitude and the meridians 75 degrees 15 minutes and 83 degrees 40 minutes west longitude. In its physical features it presents strong contrasts, the land rising from the coast line westward in a succession of terraces to the Blue Ridge, thence falling into the Great (or Shenandoah) Valley, and again rising to the crest of the Appalachians.

The land area is 40,125 square miles, and its water area 2,325 square miles. Six rivers and tributaries drain the State, five of which, viz., the Potomac, Rapahannock, York, James, and Roanoke, flow generally eastward. The sixth, New river, rises in the mountainous portions of the southern part of Southwestern Virginia, and flowing generally northward, breaks through the Alleghany mountains in Giles county, joining the Kanawha river in West Virginia.

Physical Divisions

Virginia is divided into five great natural divisions. The level lands along the Atlantic coast, Chesapeake Bay, and the broad estuaries of the rivers that flow into the ocean and bay are known as Tidewater Virginia, comprising the counties of Accomac, Northampton, Westmoreland, King George, Northumberland, Richmond, Lancaster, Essex, King and Queen, Middlesex, Mathews, Gloucester, King William, New Kent, James City, Charles City, Prince George, Surry, Isle of Wight, Sussex, York, Warwick, Princess Anne, Elizabeth



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IN THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA

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TIDEWATER VIRGINIA — YEAR-ROUND TRUCKING — WATERS ABUNDING IN FISH, OYSTERS, CLAMS, AND CRABS

City, Norfolk, Nansemond, Southampton, and Greenville. Two counties of this division—Accomac and Northampton—are prolongations of the eastern shore of Maryland and are separated from the main body of the State by the Chesapeake Bay.

Inland from Tidewater Virginia is a tier of counties with elevation of from 150 to 500 feet above sea level, known as Middle Virginia, including the counties of Arlington, Fairfax, Prince William, Stafford, Spotsylvania, Caroline, Louisa, Fluvanna, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, Powhatan, Buckingham, Cumberland, Chesterfield, Amelia, Appomattox, Nottoway, Dinwiddie, Campbell, Prince Edward, Charlotte, Lunenburg, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Halifax, and Pittsylvania.

The next tier to the westward is the Piedmont Region, extending from Middle Virginia to the Blue Ridge, embracing the counties of Loudoun, Fauquier, Culpeper, Madison, Greene, Orange, Albemarle, Nelson, Amherst, Bedford, Franklin, Patrick, Henry, and Rapahannock.

Beyond, between the Blue Ridge and the Shenandoah and North Mountain Range of the Alleghany mountains, is the Valley of Virginia—Frederick, Clarke, Warren, Shenandoah, Page, Rockingham, Augusta, Rockbridge, Botetourt, Roanoke.

Three counties west of the Shenandoah mountains—Highland, Bath, Alleghany—and all the territory south of the headwaters of the Shenandoah river comprise Appalachia or Southwest Virginia—Craig, Montgom-

ery, Floyd, Carroll, Grayson, Pulaski, Wythe, Giles, Bland, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Russell, Scott, Buchanan, Wise, Lee, and Dickenson.

General Climatic Conditions

Virginia has a climate free from persistent periods of abnormally hot or cold weather. The annual mean temperatures range from 60.8 degrees, at Capeville, in the extreme southern end of Northampton county, of the Eastern Shore, to 4.85 degrees, at Burkes Garden, in Tazewell county, Southwestern Virginia. The maximum temperatures of summer average from 83 to 90 degrees. The lowest temperatures of winter occur either in December, January or February, and usually



AMONG THE HILLS OF THE ALLEGHANIES



VIRGINIA CAN SHOW SOME OF THE BEST HERDS IN THE COUNTRY

in the latter month. As a rule, the minimum temperatures of winter average from 20 to 44.6 degrees above zero, as between the mountains and the coast counties, respectively.

Precipitation

The annual precipitation for the State is 41.94. In no part of the State is the average rainfall insufficient for crop needs. The greatest monthly rainfalls occur during the summer when moisture for vegetation and growing crops is most essential, gradually decreasing as autumn sets in, and being least, on the average, in November, when harvest is finished. One-half of the average yearly precipitation falls from April to September 30th, inclusive. This fact has an important

bearing on the agricultural interests of the State. The average amount of snowfall varies from 8.8 inches in Tidewater to 17.1 inches in the mountains.

Winds

The prevailing winds in Tidewater Virginia are from the west; in Middle Virginia from the northwest, and in the Great Valley from the west. The average hourly wind velocity is 8.2 miles per hour. Winds blowing at the rate of twenty-five or more miles per hour are infrequent in the Middle and Great Valley counties, and when they do occur they usually accompany the passage of the more severe thunderstorms. Along the coast such velocities are not infrequent.

Varieties of Soil

Tidewater Virginia is mainly an alluvial country, a portion of the tertiary, Atlantic tidewater plain. This is the clay, marl and sand region. The light, warm, sandy loam is adapted to produce early and abundant yields of truck crops, berries, melons. Here may be found the best examples of intensive agriculture in America. Some sections are marked by year round trucking.

The soils of Middle Virginia embrace sandy types, sandy loam with clay subsoil, chocolate clay and red clay. The varied soils admit of great diversification. This is one of the finest general farming sections.

The soils of Piedmont Virginia are of great natural fertility, generally underlaid with red clay, which carries enough free lime and potash for ordinary agricul-



MANY FARMERS IN VIRGINIA GROW 40 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE



A PROSPEROUS FARM IN MIDDLE VIRGINIA

tural purposes. The soil is especially adapted to fruit growing and fine pastures.

The Valley and Southwest contain the natural bluegrass land. Limestone is the underlying or basement rock of the Valley. The heavy clay land, fat in fertilizing ingredients, produces fine crops of corn, grass, and wheat. The fruit land is the equal of any in the world. Thousands of cattle graze on the grass-clad hills of Southwest Virginia. The soil is enriched by limestone and yields heavy crops of fine grasses.

Agriculture

Virginia is favored by nature for agriculture. Seventy-two per cent of her population is rural. She has highly successful agricultural settlements of over 250 year's standing. The history of the United States begins with the Virginia "plantation." The landing in May, 1607, of one hundred Englishmen at Jamestown Island resulted in the first permanent English settlement in America, and here was built a permanent prosperity founded on agriculture. Present farm values indicate the unexcelled opportunities offered by the Virginia farms of today.

Average Value of Plow or Cultivated Lands

The average value of all plow or cultivated lands in the United States in 1922 was estimated to be \$70.00 per acre, and such land produced crops valued at \$22.95 per acre, while the average Virginia plow lands, valued at \$43.00 per acre, produced crops worth \$35.07 per acre. That is, Virginia lands valued at 40% less

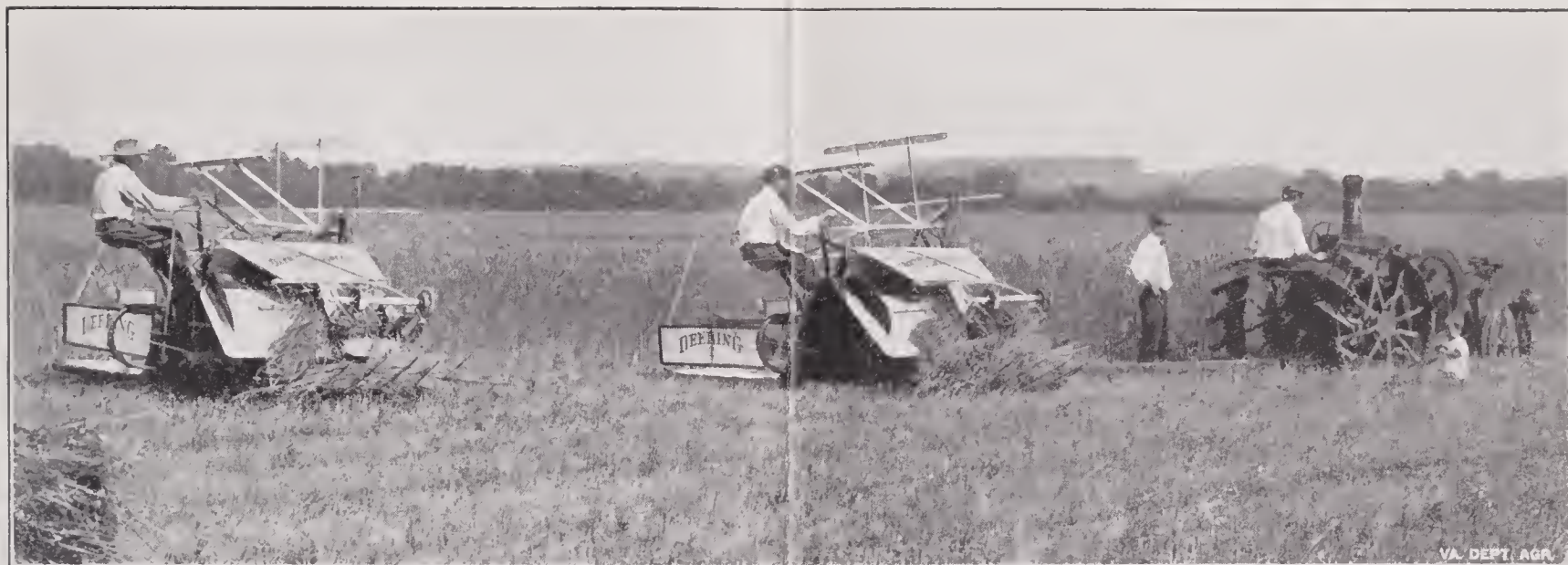
per acre produced crops worth 53% more than the average for the United States. The value of lands and buildings in Virginia in 1909 was \$625,000,000; in 1919 the value was \$1,196,556,000 an increase of nearly 100 per cent in the decade. Present farm values are not the result of a land boom or speculation, which in recent years caused greatly inflated values in some States, but these values are the results of a substantial yearly increase, beginning in 1916 and continuing. Of the sixteen leading States, Virginia ranks highest in proportion of the value of crop to value of land. See how the State stands from statistics compiled by United States Department of Agriculture for 1922.



A PROFITABLE CROP IN EASTERN VIRGINIA



FRUITS AND TRUCKS. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR SMALL FRUITS. A FROST-FREE SEASON OF 230 DAYS IN THE TRUCKING SECTION



VIRGINIA FARMS WELL ADAPTED TO THE USE OF MODERN MACHINERY

	Crop Value Per Acre	Average Value of all Plow lands
Georgia.....	\$ 20 71	\$ 28 00
Illinois.....	20 16	131 00
Indiana.....	19 28	85 00
Iowa.....	20 95	163 00
Kansas.....	12 74	60 00
Maryland.....	32 52	49 00
Minnesota.....	16 10	87 00
Missouri.....	18 44	65 00
Nebraska.....	13 82	101 00
New York.....	31 04	62 00
Ohio.....	23 55	78 00
Oklahoma.....	15 54	41 00
Pennsylvania.....	30 52	54 00
Texas.....	27 04	47 00
Virginia.....	35 07	43 00
Wisconsin.....	25 04	87 00

Two of the Richest Agricultural Counties in America

Accomac and Northampton counties, the "Eastern Shore" of Virginia, are the richest agricultural counties in the United States. They have the highest crop value per acre of farm land among the counties in the entire country. The following table from 1920 census reports substantiates this claim:

COMPARISON OF CROP AND LIVE STOCK VALUES IN ACCOMAC AND NORTHAMPTON COUNTIES, VIRGINIA, WITH THESE VALUES IN THE FOUR LEADING AGRICULTURAL COUNTIES IN THE UNITED STATES.
From United States Census

COUNTY	Acres	Crops and Live Stock	Value Per Acre	Total Value Crops Alone	Value Per Acre Crops
Los Angeles, Cal...	882,000	\$71,579,899	\$ 81 15	\$61,864,479	\$ 70 14
Fresno, Cal.....	320,000	55,110,101	41 75	51,861,252	39 29
Aroostock, Me....	850,000	54,376,256	63 10	52,541,205	61 80
San Joaquin, Cal...	706,000	41,191,240	58 34	37,956,866	53 76
Accomac, Va.....	156,788	19,135,032	121 24	17,700,402	121 74
Northampton, Va...	82,892	11,251,562	135 72	10,388,369	125 31

Grains

Corn can be successfully grown all over the State. Many sections possess superior advantages over other States. Many farmers in Virginia report a yield of 60 bushels per acre.

The following table shows that Virginia farmers, with a yield smaller than that in some other States, obtained considerably above the market prices prevailing in other sections. With more attention to the cultivation of corn such averages could be greatly increased.

Many farmers report yields of forty bushels of wheat to the acre. The highest yield reported in Virginia is sixty-three bushels per acre on nine acres. In all sections fifteen or more bushels to the acre are reported.



THE TRACTOR IS AT WORK ON MANY VIRGINIA FARMS



IN THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA ARE FOUND THE TYPICAL WHEAT SOILS

Smaller yields are due to incorrect cultural methods rather than to unfavorable climatic conditions. The only profitable wheat in Virginia is fall-sown wheat.

CORN STATISTICS FROM SEVERAL STATES IN 1922
From United States Department of Agriculture

STATE	Average Yield	Value Per Acre	Average Farm Price December 1st
Virginia.....	28.0 bushels	\$ 22 12	\$ 0.79
Ohio.....	39.0 bushels	25 74	.66
Indiana.....	37.0 bushels	20 72	.56
Illinois.....	35.0 bushels	21 30	.60
Iowa.....	45.0 bushels	25 20	.56
Kansas.....	19.3 bushels	11 77	.61
Missouri.....	28.5 bushels	19 38	.68
Kentucky.....	28.0 bushels	19 32	.69
North Carolina.....	20.0 bushels	17 80	.89

Grasses

The Valley and Southwest Virginia are unsurpassed hay producing sections. The growth of grass is luxuriant and of almost endless variety. Bluegrass clothes the hills and mountains as soon as the timber is removed. In other sections not favored with bluegrass of natural growth, good sods are maintained furnishing pasture for nine months in the year.

Legumes

These great soil improvers and forage crops flourish in Virginia from the mountains to the sea, and enter into farm rotation with scientific usage. Alfalfa is adapted to practically all parts of the State. The quality of Virginia alfalfa hay is unexcelled. It analyzes from 13% to 14% digestible protein.

Tobacco

When the English settlers first looked around them they found the tobacco plant growing in Virginia. With few exceptions the cultivation of tobacco is confined to the section east of the Blue Ridge and west of Tidewater, and, excepting portions of half dozen counties, south of the James river. Roughly speaking, about one-third of the State produces tobacco. The various types are produced on certain special types of soil. In the extreme southwestern part of the State a large acreage of the Burley tobacco is grown, famous in the bluegrass sections of Kentucky and Ohio. During the past five years Virginia produced



VIRGINIA IS THE THIRD APPLE-PRODUCING STATE



THE VALLEYS AND LOWER HILLS ARE DEVOTED TO THE PRODUCTION OF GRAIN AND THE GRAZING OF CATTLE

on an average 144,736,000 pounds of tobacco, valued at \$39,544,000.

Fruits

Virginia is the third apple producing State in the Union. Indeed, when variety, abundance and excellence of her fruits are considered, it is doubtless if any State can compare with Virginia in this respect. Apples may be said to be the principal fruit crop of the State. The Piedmont, Valley and Southwest sections are more particularly adapted to commercial apple growing. The 1920 census gives 7,385,000 bearing fruit trees. Virginia is the only State whose number of bearing trees increased during the ten-year period, the United States showing a decrease of 24% in bearing trees. There is invested in the apple industry and allied industries \$35,000,000. Experts predict that the Blue Ridge territory, meaning the Piedmont and the Shenandoah-Cumberland Valley section, running from Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to Roanoke, Virginia, will be the center of the apple production in America, taking precedence over the States of Washington and New York.

Ripe peaches are found in Virginia from the middle of June until early fall. In addition to the larger fruits there are fine opportunities for the smaller fruits, such as grapes, berries, cherries, and plums, which reach great perfection. An examination of the markets of Virginia towns and cities reveals the large volume of small fruits, which, with few exceptions, are almost exclusively raised within her own borders. Proximity

to markets makes this an industry of increasing proportions.

Peanuts

The growing of peanuts is the most important agricultural enterprise of southeastern Virginia. Large factories for cleaning are located at Petersburg, Suffolk, and Norfolk, Suffolk being the largest peanut market in the country. According to 1920 census, the total production of peanuts for Virginia was 5,865,127 bushels, valued at \$13,196,543, an increase in production of 36.9 per cent. over 1910 census, and in value, of 211.3 per cent.



POULTRY IS A VALUABLE ASSET ON MANY FARMS



A TOBACCO FIELD SHOWING METHOD OF HARVESTING AND STORING

Trucks

Value in 1909, \$17,338,496; in 1919, \$55,400,097.

Eastern Virginia is today one of the finest trucking sections in America. Virginia's trucking fields supply the great Eastern markets in turn with the trucking fields farther South. Two distinct and separate localities in Eastern Virginia have been developed for the production of vegetables for shipment to outside markets.

The first and oldest is the Norfolk district, embracing the counties of Isle of Wight, Norfolk, Nansemond and Princess Anne. The other, the Eastern Shore district, of more recent development, occupies the larger part of the counties of Accomac and Northampton. In the

Norfolk district, the Norfolk fine sandy loam is the most extensive and important trucking soil, and on the Eastern Shore, the sassafras sandy loam.

Area producing trucks are also found in other eastern counties adjacent, and in a district of Southwest Virginia, especially the counties of Smyth and Wythe, where large acres of potatoes and cabbage are grown.

Potato Crop Next to Tobacco as a Money Crop

Potatoes constitute the leading crop in acreage in both the Norfolk and Eastern Shore districts, cabbage and strawberries are very important, and spinach and kale are the chief winter crops. Virginia ranked third in carlot shipments of white potatoes in 1921-1922, when 19,450 cars were shipped. The shipment from Virginia exceeded the carlot movement from such large potato-producing States as New York, Colorado, Michigan, and Idaho. The potato crop now ranks next to tobacco as a money crop.

The Largest Shipper of Sweet Potatoes

Virginia is the largest shipper of sweet potatoes among all the States, and shipped 5,115 cars during the season of 1921-22, which was 26 per cent. of the total carlot shipment for the country.

Live Stock

Climate and a great variety of cultivated and native grasses present unsurpassed conditions for live stock in Virginia. *Virginia has more purebred horses, sheep, beef, and dairy cattle than any other South Atlantic State.*



PREPARING FOR THE BARN



THE PEANUT CROP IS A LARGE AND IMPORTANT INDUSTRY IN THE SOUTHEASTERN COUNTIES, SOUTH OF THE JAMES

She has more farmers pledged to the use of purebred sires than any other State. The largest exporter of cattle in America ships direct from the bluegrass pastures of Southwest Virginia.

Sheep

The ideal sheep walk may be found in the lands of the Appalachian region, the combination of hill and valley in the Valley and Piedmont sections fosters the sheep industry, and in Middle Virginia and Tidewater many farmers have flocks of sheep that count for profit in early lambs.

Hogs

Virginia can raise pork cheaper than the West, due to her long growing season and great variety of forage crops. The State offers fine opportunities for this profitable business.

Dairying

Virginia leads all South Atlantic States in milk production. She leads the South in cow-testing associations. The dairyman finds in Virginia a good climate, abundant water supply, a responsive soil for raising cheap food, cheap building material for his barns, good and easy transportation, a ready sale for those of his herd he does not wish to keep, and a profitable market for dairy products.

Poultry

In several counties the total value of poultry products has been over one-half million. Since 1920, when the value of farm products has declined so rapidly, chickens and poultry products have been a valuable source of income to a large number of Virginia counties. The estimated value of poultry and eggs produced during 1922 is \$21,656,000. Accessible location and other conditions combine to make this industry profitable in Virginia.



SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES FOR HOG RAISING IN VIRGINIA
The home of the Smithfield Ham.



REPRESENTING LARGE VALUES IN VIRGINIA AGRICULTURE

What Virginia has Done for Agriculture

Virginia recognizes that agriculture is the basic industry, and in legislating for educational and administrative work in agriculture, she maintains colleges, schools, and experiment stations of unexcelled merit, and her Department of Agriculture renders service manifested in the following activities:

1. The Fertilizer Law. Amendments to this law have been enacted from time to time until the Virginia Fertilizer Law is acknowledged to be more protective in its scope than that of any other State.

2. The Agricultural Seed Law.

3. Tobacco Statistics Law.

4. The Commission Merchants Law.

5. The law establishing State Lime Plants.

6. Distribution of Anti-Hog Cholera Serum.

7. Distribution of Nitro-Culture.

8. The Division of Markets, assisting farmers in the formation of co-operative associations in the shipment and sale of their various crops in an effort to obtain the best price at the smallest expense in selling.

9. The Division of Agricultural Statistics, co-operating with the United States Department of Agriculture.

10. The Pure Paint Law.

11. The Insecticide and Fungicide Law.

12. The Vegetable Seed Inspection Law.



ON A FARM IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA, ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN CENTERS OF PERCHERON BREEDING IN AMERICA

Virginia Among the First in Co-Operative Marketing

Virginia was the fifth State to introduce marketing of farm products as an official activity. There are now thirty-two States having State bureaus of markets.

The Director of the Division of Markets is authorized to investigate the market demand for the products of Virginia farms; the location of the most profitable markets; the transportation facilities; the best methods of packing, grading, storing, and standardizing agricultural products; to aid in the organization of co-oper-



IN THE HARVEST FIELD AT CURLE'S NECK, NEAR RICHMOND

ative associations among farmers; and to disseminate all possible information to farmers as to market prices.

The trucking business is splendidly organized. The Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange is one of the finest examples of commodity organizations in the United States. The Peanut Growers' Association, with main office at Norfolk, Va., is well entrenched. The Tobacco Growers' Association has the largest membership of any commodity organization in the country. To these may be added the Virginia Co-operative Sheep and Wool Growers' Association, the Southwest Virginia Co-operative Exchange, and a large number of Co-operative Live Stock Associations.

Fish and Oysters

The Chesapeake Bay on the eastern border of Virginia has no equal for the abundance and variety of marine food which it supplies. It is 200 miles long, with an average width of fifteen miles. It has the most abundant oyster beds in the world. Its Lynnhaven Bay oyster is confessedly the largest and most delicious of the bivalve to be found in any water. The waters of this section abound in fish, oysters, clams, and crabs. Upon these waters and in marshes millions of water fowl and wild birds feed and have their nesting place. With more than 3,000 square miles of salt water bottom, of which 4,000 acres are set aside for oyster planting purposes, and 200,000 as a natural reserve, this may be claimed to be the greatest oyster section in the world.

Transportation

Eight trunk lines of railroads penetrate and intersect the State. Lines of steamboats ply the navigable streams. Coastwise steamers connect Virginia ports with New York, Boston, and Providence, as well as Pacific ports. Hampton Roads, the finest gateway of the seven seas, is the second port of the nation. The cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, and Hampton, make up the port of Hampton Roads. They are as inseparable as the communities surrounding New York. Three great coal-carrying roads terminate at Hampton Roads port. For the calendar year 1920, New York is given credit for vessels of a net tonnage of 32,449,000, while the Hampton Roads movement



VEGETABLES REACH PERFECTION IN TIDEWATER VIRGINIA

Agricultural Administration and Education in Virginia

The Virginia Department of Agriculture

The Virginia Department of Agriculture maintains a well-equipped chemical laboratory in which samples of food, feed and fertilizers are tested to protect Virginia farmers against adulterated goods.

This Department maintains a well-equipped seed laboratory in its Division of Botany.

The Division of Markets within this Department is active in the formation and promotion of equitable distribution of farm products in close co-operation with the Federal Bureau of Markets.

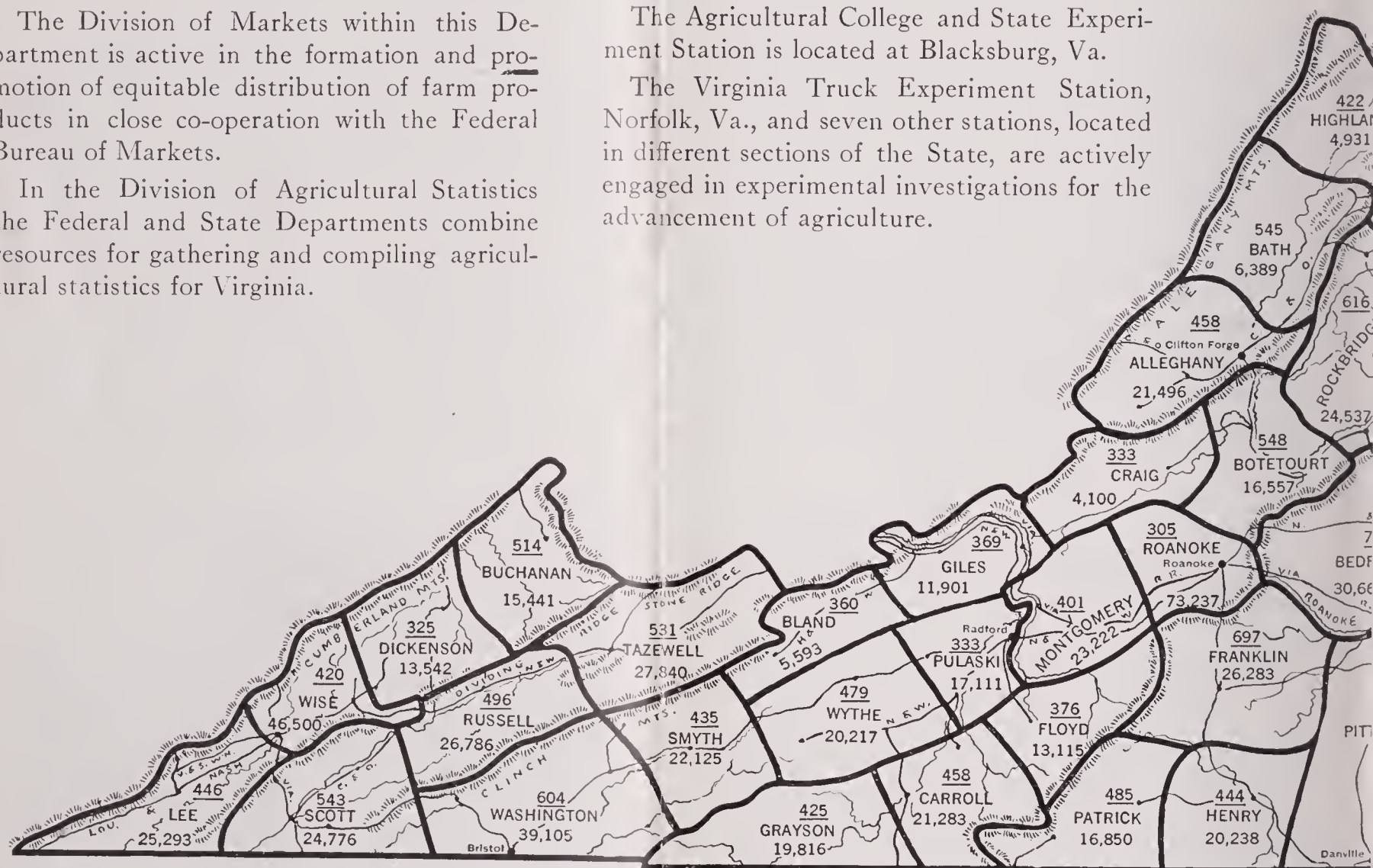
In the Division of Agricultural Statistics the Federal and State Departments combine resources for gathering and compiling agricultural statistics for Virginia.

The Virginia Department of Agriculture distributes bulletins containing fertilizer, seed, market statistics, and practical farm information to a mailing list of 75,000 farmers each month—a larger mailing list than that of four large agricultural States combined.

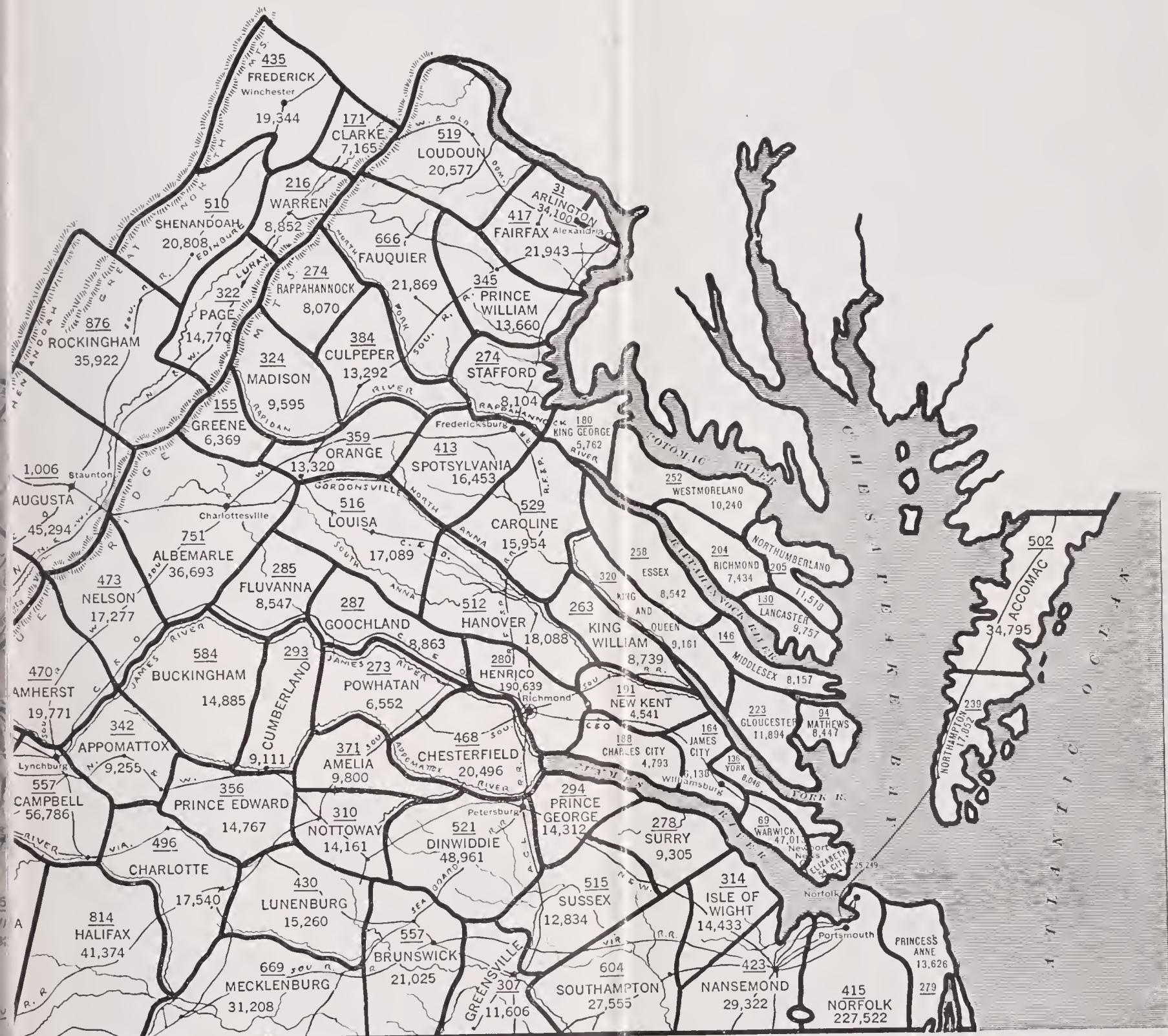
Agricultural Schools and Experiment Stations

The Agricultural College and State Experiment Station is located at Blacksburg, Va.

The Virginia Truck Experiment Station, Norfolk, Va., and seven other stations, located in different sections of the State, are actively engaged in experimental investigations for the advancement of agriculture.



MAP OF VIRGINIA — SHOWING OUTLINES OF HER ONE HUNDRE



COUNTIES, ACREAGE, POPULATION, LARGEST STREAMS, AND RAILROADS



VA. DEPT. AGR.

HISTORIC HOMES

Mt. VERNON — WASHINGTON
RED HILL — PATRICK HENRY

WESTOVER-ON-THE-JAMES — WILLIAM BYRD
ARLINGTON — ROBERT E. LEE



EAGLE POINT. WATERFRONTS IN TIDEWATER VIRGINIA ARE SOUGHT FOR ELABORATE HOMES

aggregated 10,382,000. New Orleans was third with 9,505,000 tons, and Baltimore was fourth, with 8,054,000 tons.

Education

It is pretty well known that Virginia was the first permanent English settlement in America, that she was the first colony to have a legislative assembly, that within her borders Nathaniel Bacon struck the first blow for freedom, but it is not as well known as it should be that she was the first colony to plan an institution of learning in 1619. *The Symes-Eaton Public School, founded in 1634, in Hampton, Va., is the oldest public school in America, and has been in continuous session for nearly three centuries.*

The University of Virginia at Charlottesville, founded by Thomas Jefferson, The College of William and Mary, founded in 1693, at Williamsburg, the Colonial capital, the second oldest college in the United States, the Washington and Lee University, the Virginia Military Institute, the West Point of the South, The University of Richmond, and the colleges of Hampden-Sidney, Randolph-Macon, Roanoke, Emory and Henry, and the Lynchburg College, are schools for men under the care of various Protestant organizations. The Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College and Polytechnic Institute is located at Blacksburg, and four splendid normal schools for women maintained by the State, are located at Farmville, Fredericksburg, Radford and Harrisonburg. Class A colleges for women are located at Lynchburg, Sweet Briar, Richmond, and Staunton.

The Public School System

In the last three years this type of school has shown remarkable progress. Terms have been materially lengthened, the general quality of instruction now represents a higher type. Within the last year the number of counties without high school facilities has been reduced from ten to two. The State Board of Education has developed a well-worked-out plan for vocational education in three departments, agriculture, home economics, and trade and industry.

Churches

Virginia has the splendid reputation of being a church-going State, and the people have reflected their



"BEST FRIENDS" IN OUT-DOOR LIFE



RIVERSIDE COTTON MILLS, DANVILLE, VIRGINIA

interest by providing good houses of worship in every community. Church adherents of all denominations can find congeniality in Virginia. The Sunday Schools of the State have just about the same enrollment as the day schools.

Health

The end towards which the Virginia State Board of Health directs its efforts is education. It helps people to help themselves. Its efforts have been successfully directed towards the prevention of epidemics. Sanitation has resulted in a wholesale elimination of typhoid. Efforts at tuberculosis education have materially reduced the death rate from that scourge. The

work of this board has a most beneficent influence on the health of the Commonwealth.

Roads

There is a State-wide interest in road building. Of the one hundred counties in Virginia, ninety-nine took advantage of the State aid fund in 1922. The cost of road building in Virginia is well under the average, and it has been stated by the Bureau of Public Roads officials that Virginia has gotten as much per dollar in road work as any other State in the Union.

The General Assembly of Virginia, in February, 1922, established Lee Highway across the Commonwealth, a distance of about 400 miles, as Virginia's part in a national memorial to General Robert E. Lee, this highway extending from the National Capital through the South and Southwest to the Pacific coast.

Industries

Achievements in other industries have been prominent in Virginia along with her great agricultural development.

The value of her manufactories increased from \$108,600,000 in 1910 to \$650,000,000 in 1920. The annual lumber cut exceeds 2,000,000,000 feet. The total value of mineral mined in Virginia, according to 1920 statistics, was \$82,662,945, representing an increase in value over 1919 of 40%. The production of iron ores in Virginia in 1920 amounted to 320,109 long tons, valued at \$1,227,601. The valuation of the production of pig iron in Virginia for the same year was \$16,086,946.



ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA



VIRGINIA HAS MANY WELL-EQUIPPED DAIRY FARMS AND MARKETS ARE NEARBY

Virginia takes rank among the principal coal-producing States in the United States. In 1920 the production in the State amounted to 11,378,606 short tons, valued at \$45,446,465, and the production of coke for the same year amounted to 714,980 short tons, valued at \$6,324,578.

Cotton areas nearby furnish her textile mills with the best grades. The Danville cotton textile mills are among the largest in the South. Marbles, building stones, cement works, etc., give the State prestige in manufacturing, as well as her large tobacco factories, woodenwork factories, trunk factories, knitting mills, peanut mills, tanneries—all with raw materials near at hand.

Witness Virginia's industrial growth as shown by the following:

Census Bureau Estimates for July, 1923, Given for Leading Cities.

Richmond, 1920, 171,667; July 1, 181,044; Norfolk, 1920, 116,774; July 1, 159,089; Portsmouth, 1920, 54,387; July 1, 57,341; Roanoke, 1920, 50,842; July 1, 55,502; Newport News, 1920, 35,593; July, 43,709; Petersburg, 1920, 31,012; July 1, 34,294; Lynchburg, 1920, 30,070; July 1 30,297; Danville, 1920, 21,539; July 1, 22,446; Charlottesville, 1920, 10,688; July 1, 11,021; Staunton, 1920, 10,623, July 1, 10,629; Suffolk, 1920, 9,123; July 1, 9,704.

Mineral Resources

Virginia is possessed of an abundance and variety of mineral materials, many of which have been worked

since early colonial days. Mining of ore in Virginia in 1609 by the Jamestown colonists was the first iron ore mined in the United States. The production in 1920 amounted to 320,109 long tons, valued at \$1,227,601. The valuation of pig iron for same year was \$16,086,-946. Virginia has always held an important position in the production of manganese ores, of first production of pyrite (iron sulphide used in manufacture of sulphuric acid) among pyrite-producing States in the United States. The pyrite mines in Louisa and Prince William counties are the largest ones in the United States. The clays of Virginia show great variety and are suitable for many commercial purposes. The production of stone



LEGUMES FLOURISH IN VIRGINIA FROM THE MOUNTAINS TO THE SEA



FIELD OF FINE ENSILAGE CORN. 25 TONS TO THE ACRE

is an important industry and was fifth in importance in 1920.

Coal

Of the minerals mined in Virginia coal is most important in quantity and value. In 1920 the production in the State amounted to 11,378,606 short tons, valued at \$45,446,465. Virginia takes rank among the principal coal-producing States in the United States because of the extensive coal fields in the southwest part of the State, including parts of the following counties: Tazewell, Russell, Scott, Dickenson, Buchanan, Wise, and Lee.



THE STATE OWNS AND OPERATES A LIME-GRINDING PLANT, SELLING LIME TO THE FARMER AT COST

Mineral Waters and Resorts

The mineral waters are an important source of revenue to the State. Virginia has a great variety of well-known commercial waters. She is par excellence a mineral springs State, occupying among the South Atlantic States the same position that New York does in the North Atlantic States.

Forest Resources

In 1920 Virginia ranked second in value of forest products on farms. The forests of Virginia constitute a natural resource of tremendous value. The entire State is naturally a wooded country. Exact figures are lacking, but it is estimated that about 7,907,000 acres on farms could be classed as forest. The distribution of the forest area is fairly uniform. There are no large areas without some woods and none without some cleared land. The character of the stands varies from "virgin" forests, in which no cutting has ever been done, to stands which have been cut over a number of times. In the Tidewater section there is the loblolly pine. Other principal species are various oaks, gums, maple, yellow poplar, hickory, ash, beech, locust, sycamore, "short leaf pine," and evergreens. The value of forest products for the 1920 census year was \$24,142,423, \$16,000,000 of which, in round numbers, was the surplus sold while \$8,000,000 was consumed on the farm.

Water Power

The rivers and streams of the State afford a marvellous water power. Even in Tidewater the numerous



SEEP FOR WOOL AND MUTTON AND FOR EARLY SPRING LAMBS ARE PROFITABLE IN VIRGINIA

small rivers and creeks have ample water power for grist mills. Where Tidewater joins Middle Virginia there is a rocky ledge. In pouring over that ledge rapids are formed that give magnificent water power. This is especially fine at Alexandria on the Potomac, Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock, Richmond on the James, and Petersburg on the Appomattox. The James river and its tributaries affords excellent water power its great length, and New river in Southwest Virginia.

General Statistics

Figures according to 1920 Census Reports

Latitude.....	26° 30' and 39° 30' north
Longitude.....	75° 15' and 83° 40' west
Annual mean temperatures.....	60.8° to 48.5°
Maximum temperatures of summer average.....	83° to 90°
Minimum temperatures of winter average.....	20° to 44.6° above zero
Average annual precipitation.....	41.94
Land area.....	40,125 square miles
Water area.....	2,325 square miles
Total population.....	2,309,187
Rural population.....	1,635,203
Land area in acres.....	25,767,680
All land in farms.....	18,561,112
Woodland in farms.....	7,907,352
Improved land in farms.....	9,460,492
Other unimproved land in farms.....	1,193,268
Per cent. of land area in farms.....	72.0

Number of all farms.....	186,242
Owners.....	136,363
Managers.....	2,134
Tenants.....	47,745
Average acreage per farm.....	99.7
Value of all farm property.....	\$1,196,555,772
Land.....	756,354,277
Buildings.....	268,080,748
Implements.....	50,151,466
Live stock.....	121,969,281
Value of all farm products.....	425,199,212
Capital invested in mines.....	57,035,775
Value of mineral products.....	20,363,449



"THREE BEAUTIES"



VIRGINIA RANKED THIRD IN CARLOT SHIPMENT OF WHITE POTATOES, 1921-1922

Capital invested in manufacturing plants.....	464,990,577
Value of manufactures.....	642,000,000
R. F. D. routes in Virginia.....	1,119
Miles of rural roads.....	55,000
Miles of steam railroads (single track).....	4,609
Miles of elctric railways.....	461.35
Cities over 25,000.....	7
Cities over 10,000.....	5
Cities over 5,000.....	6

Federal Reserve Bank for Fifth District located in Richmond.



THREE SHORTHORN BEAUTIES

NATURAL WONDERS

Many marvelous natural wonders are found in Virginia. Three of the world's greatest scenic marvels are short distances apart and within easy travel of tourists. One of these is the beautiful and spectacular Luray Caverns in Page county, four and a half hours' train service from Washington, D. C. Within its vast labyrinths stupendous draperies of stalagmite and stalactite forms are transformed into a fairy-land under electric illumination. Shenandoah Grottoes, forty miles away, are distinguished by the same marvelous tracteries, strange and giant shapes of which no two are alike. Weyers Cave in Augusta county is another of this wonderful group adorned with forms curiously wrought by the slow dripping water through the centuries.

The most widely known of Virginia's wonders is the famous Natural Bridge, overlooking the James river on the western slope of the Blue Ridge in Rockbridge county, fourteen miles from Lexington. It is a stupendous bridge of rock, 215 feet high, 100 feet wide, with a span of ninety feet. Its charms and majesty baffle description. The Balcony Falls, immediately where Rockbridge, Amherst and Bedford counties corner, the passage where the James river cuts its way through the Blue Ridge, presents a scene of beauty little, if any, inferior to the passage of the Potomac at Harper's Ferry in northern Virginia through the same range of mountains. Crab Tree Falls, near the summit of the Blue Ridge in Nelson county, are formed by a branch of Tye river. They consist of three falls, the



THE VIRGINIA CAPITOL AND WASHINGTON MONUMENT CROWNING THE CAPITOL SQUARE, RICHMOND. THE CAPITOL DESIGNED BY THOMAS JEFFERSON, IN THE CLASSIC STYLE OF ANTIQUITY: COMPLETED 1792

longest of these leaps of the stream being 500 feet. This freak of nature and the unsurpassed mountain scenery of the surrounding region, attract many tourists.

Further south, to the west, is Mountain Lake in Giles county, a beautiful body of deep water, some 3,500 feet above the sea level. The water is so transparent that the bottom can be seen in every part. Pleasure boats sailing upon it pass above the trunks and tops of large trees that are plainly seen. This would indicate that the lake is not of very great antiquity. This is an unique summer resort, from which superb views of the valley, over 3,000 feet below, can be had.

In Bedford county are the celebrated Peaks of Otter, having an altitude of 4,001 feet, noted for sublime, picturesque scenery. Beyond, in the far Southwest, is the Natural Tunnel in Scott county, a freak of nature that amazes. In the early days the buffaloes found their ways under the mountain through the tunnel; on their trail came the early Indians, and behind them Daniel Boone, who blazed the way for civilization. Behind Boone and the early settlers, the progenitors of the present mountain stock, came the steel rail and the monster locomotive.

The Dismal Swamp may properly be accounted a natural wonder. It is an extensive region lying mostly in Virginia—in the counties of Norfolk and Nansemond—but partly in North Carolina, covering a tract of 300 square miles, and covered with dense forests of cypress, juniper, cedar, and gum. For many years this

was a remote, weird region, inhabited by wild animals, but many acres have been reclaimed, and devoted to agriculture with good results. Much of its valuable forest has been converted into merchantable timber for the manufacture of buckets, tubs and other varieties of woodenware, and for shingles, staves and ship timber. In the middle of this swamp, on the boundary between Nansemond and Norfolk counties, is beautiful Lake Drummond, the largest lake in Virginia, a body of fresh water nearly circular in form and over fifteen miles in circumference, lying entirely within the State. It is noted for the purity of its clear, bright, amber-colored water, remaining unchanged for years.



AROUND LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA



TYPICAL OF VIRGINIA'S MODERN HIGH SCHOOLS. THE OLDEST PUBLIC SCHOOL IN AMERICA IS IN VIRGINIA—1634, AT HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA

“The Cradle of The Republic”

JAMESTOWN.—Jamestown Island, on the north side of the James river, about thirty-two miles from its mouth, is the most interesting spot in America, as the *site of the first permanent English settlement in 1607*. This was the seat of government of the Virginia Colony from 1607 to 1698, when Williamsburg became the colonial capital. For many years Jamestown remained the site of a vanished past, with only the ruins of the Old Tower bearing mute testimony. Today the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities is active in the restoration of the past in memorials. The Old Tower, built in 1617, and attached to each succes-

sive church, is preserved, and the present restored church was built by the Colonial Dames in 1907. A statue of Pocahontas, the Algonquin Princess, has been unveiled recently. The grounds have been beautified. Priceless relics have been found in excavations amid the foundations of historic buildings. Every American should reverence the site where in 1619 *the first truly representative legislative body assembled in this New World never to be outdone on American soil*.

WILLIAMSBURG.—Jamestown was an unhappy site from sanitary conditions in colonial days, and, after wars and pestilence, the seat of government was moved to Williamsburg, which, in the eighteenth century, was the center of wealth, fashion, and learning of the Old Dominion, the influence of which has left its impress upon the State and Nation in the men of state and national reputation that have gone out from its ancient seat of learning, William and Mary College. Today the tourist finds, among historic landmarks, Bruton Parish Church (1632), the old Powder Horn (1714) designed by Sir Christopher Wren, the debtor's Prison (1800), the foundation of the old capitol where assembled the House of Burgesses, the Eastern State Hospital for the Insane (1773), the first institution of its kind in the United States.

YORKTOWN.—Here the independence of America was achieved in the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to the combined armies of America and France, October 19, 1781. The tourist will be interested in the monument commemorating the victory of the American army, the old Custom House (1715), the first in America, the Episcopal Church (1700) and yard, “Corn-



GLIMPSE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, FOUNDED BY THOMAS JEFFERSON
Monticello, the Home of Jefferson, Nearby



RED CLOVER, THE GREAT SOIL BUILDER

wallis' Cave," and another monument, commemorating the surrender, erected by the regimental and company officers of the Twenty-first Regiment of Virginia militia of Gloucester county.

"The Old Custom House, which stands now in a good state of preservation, was the first custom house in America. Yorktown, being the first port of entry, all vessels doing business with the Northern cities had to come first to this port for papers before going on. The building is made of old English brick and is said to have been erected about 1715, but this statement is not authentic. The Town of York (now Yorktown) was laid off in 1691. The king issued orders that fifty acres of land should be laid off for a shire town (courthouse town) and paid for from the king's treasury, which was

tobacco."—From *"Old Yorktown and its History."* A recent act of Congress has appointed a commission to investigate the establishment of a national military park at Yorktown.

FORT MONROE.—The fort stands on the hook-line extremity of a long sand spit that extends southward across the entrance to Hampton Roads, at the mouth of the James river. The south end of the spit bears the inviting name of Old Point Comfort, a lasting memorial to the first English colonists who, landing in 1607 with instructions to use their "best endeavor to find out a safe port in the entrance of some navigable river," found here a protective deep anchorage, which put the immigrants in good comfort. On March 1, 1821, an act was passed by the General Assembly of Virginia



CORN AND SORGHUM IN THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA



SUPPLYING THE TRUCKING FIELDS OF EASTERN VIRGINIA

conveying by deed to the United States the 250 acres of land on which the Federal government began erecting works of national defense. It was named in honor of James Monroe, who was President of the United States when its construction began. There is a variety of training for the recruit to select from at Fort Monroe that is not to be equaled in any other branch of the service. In a recent history of Fort Monroe, by Captain Nelson Dingley, he says, "Fort Monroe is today, without exception, the most beautiful as well as historic army post in the United States. The barracks are of brick and made comfortable with modern improvements." It was at Fort Monroe that President Jefferson Davis was confined for nearly two years, No. 2 Casemate.

**"The Old Dominion," "The Mother of States,"
"The Mother of Presidents."**

From her loyalty to the crown in the struggle between Roundheads and Royalists in England, Virginia earned for herself the title of "Old Dominion," the new seal sent to the Colony bearing the motto: "*En dat Virginia quintum.*" Of the hard-won territory in carrying her civilization into the wild regions beyond the mountains, Virginia gave gratis that from which the great Central States were carved, which crowns her the "Mother of States." From Virginia's plantation life, in the formative period of our great country, came the five leaders and consequent appellation "Mother of Presidents."



A COLONIAL HOME IN VIRGINIA



MANY MILES OF HIGHWAY OF THIS TYPE ARE UNDER CONSTRUCTION



FIELD OF MAGNIFICENT DAIRY FORAGE — CRIMSON CLOVER AND VETCH

AN INVITATION

This booklet is presented with the aim of giving to the homeseeker a brief survey of the opportunities in the Virginia of today. She invites the agricultural homeseeker to share in her present day achievement and her confidence in the future. The resources and opportunities briefly discussed in this booklet are presented in detail in the *Hand Book of Virginia*, of 256 pages, profusely illustrated, which will be sent to those contemplating the purchase of a farm in Virginia.

G. W. KOINER,
Commissioner of Agriculture.



POULTRY IS AN INDUSTRY *per se* IN VIRGINIA, AS WELL AS AN AUXILIARY INDUSTRY ON MANY FARMS

Virginia Today

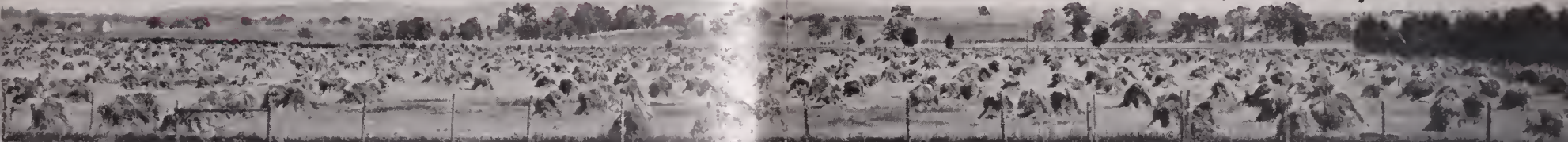
Virginia

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

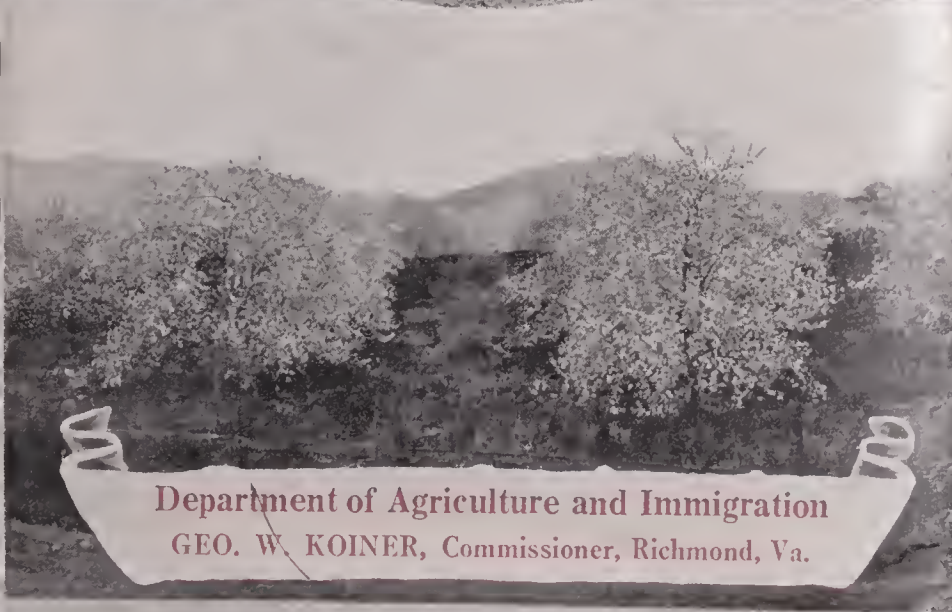


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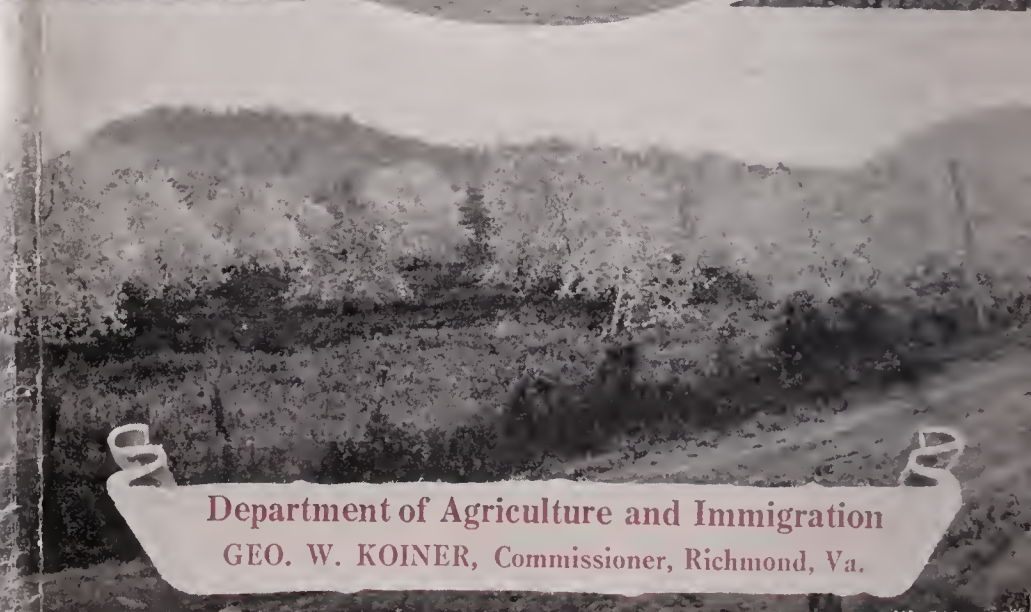
Opportunities for the Homeseeker



*Virginia. Dept. of agriculture
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